

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. I

CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 16, 1911

NUMBER 3

Organization
of
Old Mills
a Specialty

WHITIN AND KITSON COTTON MILL MACHINERY

WE HAVE furnished plans, specifications and engineering work for over one hundred and fifty cotton mills in the South. Have furnished machinery and complete equipments for nearly all of these mills, and for as many more designed by other engineers. Our large experience enables us to insure the very best results. A large majority of Southern mills use some of our machinery, many use it exclusively.

KITSON Improved Picking Machinery.

PROVIDENCE Roving Machinery, with their Patented Improvements.

WHITIN Cards, Drawings, Railways, Combers, Silver and Ribbon Lap Machines, Spinning, Twisters, Spoolers, Reels, Looms, Quillers.

CRAMER Air Conditioning System for Humidifying, Ventilating and Air Cleaning.

CRAMER Automatic Regulators for any make of Humidifying and Heating Systems.

MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT: Winding, Slashing and Warping Machinery; Card Grinders; Cloth Room and Finishing Machinery; Nappers; Dye House Machinery; Power Plants; Steam, Water and Electric Fire Protection, Electric Lighting, Humidifying Apparatus, Heating and Ventilating Apparatus, Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers, Belting and Supplies.

STUART W. CRAMER
ENGINEER AND CONTRACTOR
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Complete
Equipment for
New Cotton
Mills

1911 PROSPERITY

The first 5 weeks in 1911 brought us orders for 10,128 Northrop looms.

About four-fifths of these are to replace old looms; nearly all are for mills in the North.

They include looms for weaving a wide range of fabrics and of highest quality.

The best Northrop loom bobbins and shuttles are made by the Northrop loom manufacturers. Look for our name on your shuttles and bobbins.

DRAPER COMPANY
HOPEDALE, MASS.

J. D. CLOUDMAN, Southern Agent

40 South Forsyth St.

ATLANTA, GA.

Send a Messenger

We have heard machinery manufacturers of New England say that they did not need to advertise in the South as their Southern representatives visited the mills. They apparently did not realize the vast difference in the area covered by the Southern cotton mills and those of New England.

A salesman can travel from Boston and visit any New England mill and return the same day. By reason of the excellent railroad service and the trolley systems he may visit many mills in one day.

A southern salesman can reach Boston in the same length of time it takes him to travel the length of North Carolina, and by reason of poor train schedules, he frequently is limited to one mill per day. It is very expensive to reach isolated mills and good business is frequently lost by neglecting them.

By hard traveling a salesman might visit all of the mills of the South in six months, but very few attempt this.

Why not send a messenger to every mill in the South every week? Let the Southern Textile Bulletin be your messenger and you will get results.

The mill people of the South read the weekly textile journals which carry the news of the mills and they will read your advertisement every week if it is carried by the

**Southern
Textile Bulletin**
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

DIANIL COLORS
HELINDONE COLORS

THIOGENE COLORS
INDIGO M L B

MANUFACTURED BY
Farbwerke vom Meister, Lucius & Bruening

Victoria Sizes and Finishing Compounds
MANUFACTURED BY

Consolidated Color and Chemical Company
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

H. A. METZ & CO.

Sole Agents for United States and Canada
122 HUDSON STREET, NEW YORK

SOUTHERN }
BRANCHES : }

Charlotte, 210 S. Tryon Street
Atlanta, Empire Building

Manufacturers Should Look Up the Advantages of the **Metallic Drawing Rolls**

Over the leather system before placing orders for new machinery, or if contemplating an increase in production, have them applied to their old machinery,

**25 Per Cent. More Production
Guaranteed.**

SAVES

**Roll Covering, Varnishing, Floor Space,
Power, Waste and Wear.**

1-3 Less Weight Required

Write for Points Claimed, Also Prices and Particulars to

The Metallic Drawing Roll Co.
INDIAN ORCHARD, MASS.

BRUSHES



FOR
ALL
TEXTILE
PURPOSES

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

S. A. Felton & Son Co.,
MANCHESTER, N. H.

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VOL. I

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The Progress of South Carolina

WE who have been chosen to represent this evening the Solid South of Business stand in vital relation to this inspiring drama, which, developing and maturing during the past forty years, in workshop and office in quietness and in the whirling music of countless spindles, and in peaceful fields "where laughter and gossip rise above the hum of industry and contentment runs with the singing plough"—blazons here its accumulated glory before an admiring world. And this is the special virtue which I commend in this evening's program. For we, gentlemen—though we should say it modestly—are the very keynote of this congress, the essential clue of this drama. We come here to provide the raw material from which is to

**Edwin W. Robinson of Columbia, S. C., before
Southern Commercial Congress**

fleet upon the amazing progress that has been made in my State during thirty years. Furthermore, gentlemen, the excellence of that State, in natural blessings and in the tangible accomplishments of her people, is a light that can not be hidden beneath a bushel. I can not myself evade, nor deliver you from, the consequence of letting that light shine out here, without deliberate suppression of facts.

I ask you to consider South Carolina as a State with a total land area of 30,945 square miles, smallest of the Southern States, save two. Consider this, because the fact is strict-

Manufactures.

In the growth of manufacturing enterprises South Carolina has surpassed the most sanguine hope of her people. In 1860 the entire capital invested in such enterprises aggregated but seven million dollars; the value of the output was about eight and a half millions. In 1880, when the State had just begun to recover, capital invested was eleven millions and the value of the product seventeen millions. At the end of 1910 the returns to the State government showed total amount of capital invested as one hundred and fifty-six millions, and the value of the annual product more than one

story of industrial accomplishment within a relatively short period of time which has not a parallel. "The mills to the cotton fields" became early a slogan in South Carolina, to the inspiration of which the manufacturers of the State have gone unceasingly forward, fired with the laudable purpose to make South Carolina what today she is, a great manufacturing State.

1860 and 1910.

In 1860 there were but seventeen mills in the State, having thirty-two thousand spindles, and consuming eleven thousand bales of cotton. In 1890 there were forty-four mills, having four hundred and fifteen thousand spindles and consuming one hundred and sixty-five thousand bales of cotton. In 1910 there



CHADWICK MILL OR MILL NO. 1 OF CHADWICK-HOSKINS CO., CHARLOTTE, N. C.

be spun and fabricated every scene and action that shall follow. I might say, remembering the function of the chorus in the classical drama, that we may even regard ourselves without conceit as discharging that honorable function here.

The State's Progress.

An untuneful fellow of this chorus, I have endeavored in the study and preparation of my role, as I shall try in rendering it, to be mindful that I must bring no discord into this perfect song of achievement; that no such "boastings as the Gentiles use" should disharmonize our performance, I shall restrain myself, not jubilating, and let none accuse me of making insidious comparisons. But, under strong inspiration, I plead that you should condone in me a strong leaning towards enthusiasm when I re-

ly relevant to the sum of her resources and productions.

Her population in 1860 was seven hundred and three thousand, including four hundred and twelve thousand negroes; at the end of 1910 it was fifteen hundred thousand.

Wealth.

In 1860 the total wealth of the State was five hundred and fifty million dollars, including the value of slaves. Seventy-five per cent of this being dissipated by the war, left at its close barely a hundred and thirty-five millions. Not until 1877 did the State, struggling from the ruck of political turmoil, regain control of her affairs, and until then there was scant opportunity to recruit her fortunes. In 1880 her wealth was three hundred and twenty-two million dollars. At the close of last year it was estimated at eight hundred and fifty millions.

hundred and fourteen millions. During the year 1910 alone capital was augmented to the extent of twenty-two million dollars, which denotes the prevailing rate of increase.

Leads in Cotton Goods.

In the manufacture of cotton, historically South Carolina is said to have been the first of the States to pay Eli Whitney for the use of his cotton gin. State historians claim for her an early activity in the actual manufacture of cotton goods, and however intangible such claims may be, it is now an undeniable, and to us a glorious, fact that South Carolina, in the manufacture of cotton goods, leads all the States of the union except Massachusetts.

Without a Parallel.

I cannot go into the fascinating history of the development of the State's textile industries. It is a

were one hundred and sixty-seven mills, with four million, one hundred and forty-five thousand spindles, converting into cotton goods of various grades seven hundred and seventy-five thousand bales of cotton, which is equivalent to close upon seventy-five per cent of the State's crop. There are mills projected and now being built which will add a hundred and sixty thousand spindles to this grand total.

In Money.

Reducing these facts to money values, which are more readily understood, in 1870 investments in textile industries were one million, three hundred thousand dollars; in 1900 thirty-nine and a quarter millions; in 1910, seventy-three million and seventy thousand dollars, with over four millions additional projected and soon to be added.

(Continued on page 16)

Thursday, March 16th, 1911.

Electric Drive in Textile Mills

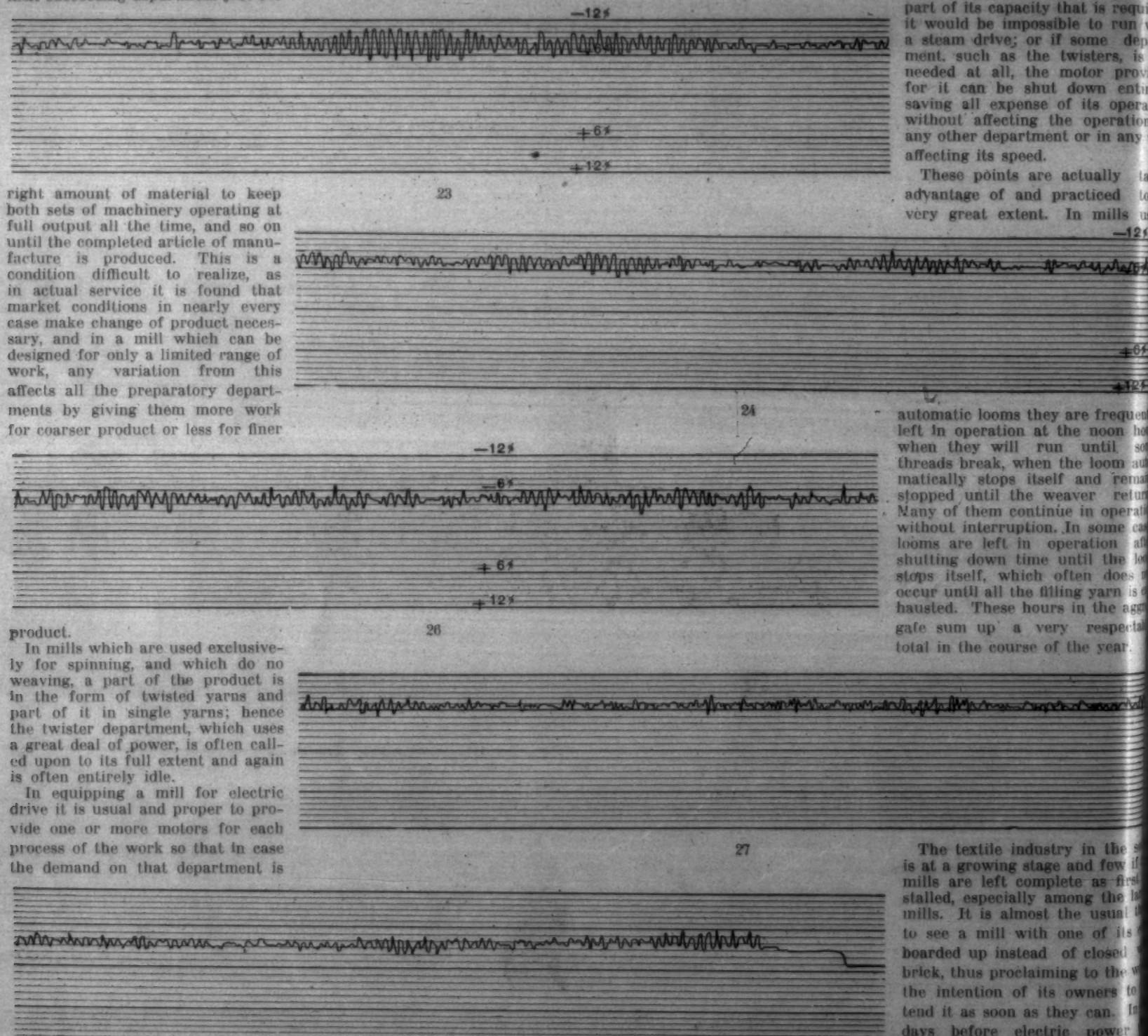
(Continued from last week)

Production.

Hydroelectric power offers many advantages in operation due to the readiness with which parts of a mill may be run so that the maximum possible output may be obtained. By reference to Fig. 1 it will be noted that a wide variation of power is shown, due, among other things, to the fact that it is unnecessary to run all of the departments all of the time.

In a mill which has perfect balance, each piece of machinery used in each process will deliver to the next succeeding department just the

BY A. L. MILMOW Before AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING



right amount of material to keep both sets of machinery operating at full output all the time, and so on until the completed article of manufacture is produced. This is a condition difficult to realize, as in actual service it is found that market conditions in nearly every case make change of product necessary, and in a mill which can be designed for only a limited range of work, any variation from this affects all the preparatory departments by giving them more work for coarser product or less for finer

product.

In mills which are used exclusively for spinning, and which do no weaving, a part of the product is in the form of twisted yarns and part of it in single yarns; hence the twister department, which uses a great deal of power, is often called upon to its full extent and again is often entirely idle.

In equipping a mill for electric drive it is usual and proper to provide one or more motors for each process of the work so that in case the demand on that department is

increased, it is possible to work over time on that particular department where, on account of the inefficiency

of the engine at light loads is often because of the very small part of its capacity that is required it would be impossible to run with a steam drive; or if some department, such as the twisters, is not needed at all, the motor provided for it can be shut down entirely saving all expense of its operation without affecting the operation of any other department or in any way affecting its speed.

These points are actually taken advantage of and practiced to a very great extent. In mills us-

automatic looms they are frequently left in operation at the noon hour when they will run until some threads break, when the loom automatically stops itself and remains stopped until the weaver returns. Many of them continue in operation without interruption. In some cases looms are left in operation after shutting down time until the loom stops itself, which often does not occur until all the filling yarn is exhausted. These hours in the aggregate sum up a very respectable total in the course of the year.

The textile industry in the South is at a growing stage and few if any mills are left complete as first started, especially among the larger mills. It is almost the usual thing to see a mill with one of its sides boarded up instead of closed in brick, thus proclaiming to the world the intention of its owners to abandon it as soon as they can. In the days before electric power was available this necessitated a plant entirely too large for the

installation, so a plan was resorted to of installing one-half of an engine and operating this as a simple engine, with the ultimate intention of adding a cylinder for compounding when the mill should be increased. This arrangement necessitated the investment of a great deal of money in a steam plant to begin with, which to-day can be put into the manufacture of cotton goods, and resulted in very high costs for

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power when using only a simple engine. These conditions have too often proved a handicap which has prevented the mill men from realizing their hopes as soon as they might have done. With electric drive the system is perfectly flexible. Only the investment for the work actually installed is demanded at the outset, and the full output and efficiency are secured from the beginning.

An interesting application illustrating the flexibility of electric

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drive has recently been made and is being quite generally followed. In this case a mill was built with a capital of \$100,000 and with an equipment of 5000 spindles for the production of yarns. It was the intention to operate this mill day and night and the promotion of the mill was based on this idea. It was found, however, that for the spinning frames, which require women and girls to operate them, sufficiently satisfactory labor could not be obtained to operate during the

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night run, so that the management found itself in a position of being able to offer to its stockholders a production based only on the actual money employed, or \$100,000 through their own initiative they then took advantage of the opportunity offered by electric drive and added to their equipment an amount of spinning machinery equal to that already installed. This operated with the rest of the equipment during the day time, and all prepara-

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tory machinery, for which only men are employed, is operated day and night, thus giving material to the double number of spinning frames during the day. This resulted in a production equal to that of a mill of 10,000 spindles costing \$200,000 while the total cost of the mill was only \$120,000. The addition of the extra spinning machinery cost \$20,000, and the original cost of the mill was \$100,000. The arrangement has, simply by the proper use of electric power, saved the mill an ad-

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ditional burden of investment of \$80,000, the interest and also the depreciation on which would more than eliminate the entire power bill.

The old idea of building a mill amounted essentially to first building a steam plant and then building the mill to conform to it, as its shape and the arrangement of the machinery had to conform to the most convenient ways of running shafting. In an electrically driven mill the matter of power is secondary. The machinery is placed in

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the most convenient way for operation as a textile plant and the motors are installed afterwards.

It has been found that in practically every mill that has been converted from mechanical to electric drive, an increase in production has been obtained. This is almost always the case and it is not usually taken account of by investigators of power costs. Among the uninformed there is quite general opinion that the converted mill takes to operate it electrically as much as or

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How Carpets are Manufactured

THE antiquity of carpets is very great. They adorned the palace of the Pharaohs, the mansions of Greece and Rome and the dwellings of the inhabitants of Persia, China, India and Morocco, many centuries ago, and Sardinian carpets are stated by an ancient historian to have been spread beneath the ivory feet of purple cushioned couches. Ptolemy Philadelphus made use, beneath two hundred golden lounges, of purple carpets made of the finest wool, with the patterns on both sides, and of handsomely embroidered rugs very beautifully elaborated with figures; also thin Persian cloths having most accurate representations of animals embroidered upon them.

Babylonian carpets were much esteemed in early times, and upon them groups of figures were wrought, together with dragons and other mythical monsters. They were largely disposed of in Greece and Rome. Carthage was also celebrated for its carpets. It is likely that the Indians derived the art of carpet making from the Persians, and a remarkable similarity of patterns exists in carpets produced in the two countries.

The Moors were the first to introduce carpets into Europe. They were accomplished weavers, and they carried carpets with them into Spain. They were then introduced into Italy by the Venetians, who commenced to supply them also to Western Europe, and in 1664 a manufactory was erected at Beauvais in France. The manufactory of Gobelins was founded shortly afterwards. This took its name from the family of Gobelin, who brought the art from Flanders.

Carpet manufacture was introduced into England in the reign of Henry VIII, and it extended under the patronage of James I, when a manufactory was commenced at Mortlake, in Surrey. Imitation Turkish carpets were made in England about 1750, in which year the Society of Arts awarded to a Mr. Moore a prize for the best carpet of this description manufactured, and about the same time a carpet manufactory was at work at Paddington. This was managed by Parisot, and had as its patron the Duke of Cum-

berland. Later carpets were made at Axminster, Wilton, near Salisbury, and at Edinburgh. The principal seats of the British carpet industry at the present time are Kidderminster, Halifax and Glasgow. There are, however, carpet factories in other towns, chiefly in Yorkshire.

Persian carpets are nearly always wrought of worsteds. The richest Indian rugs are made of silk, and silk carpets are manufactured at Wurrungal, Lahore, and other places. Wool is, however, mostly used for Indian carpets, and they are made at Wurrungal, Ellore and Bokhara. Cotton carpets are also wrought at Wurrungal, Rungshore, and Sasseram, and also at Ahmadabad. These have patterns applied to them by printing, not by weaving. Smyrna rugs and Moorish carpets are all formed of wool, and so are almost all European carpets. They have been made in England of cotton. In Austria they are made to some extent of silk, but it may be said that wool is now the product generally employed in their production, though cheap carpets are made of jute and hemp.

The Egyptians adopted a curious process in the making of carpets picking out from a piece of coarse woven linen certain weft threads and sewing tufts of colored worsteds to the warp threads, sufficient of the weft threads being allowed to remain to knit the warp threads together.

Persian carpets are formed upon a vertical frame on which the warp threads are arranged. Upon the latter tufts of woolen yarns are knotted and over each row of these tufts a wool thread is passed, and most of them are made by boys working under a foreman. He exhibits the design of the carpet to them before its weaving is begun, which is placed on paper such as Berlin wool patterns are worked upon, and he instructs them in the arrangement and color of every thread. Each boy has after this to produce a carpet without reference to the drawing. Turkish carpets are made in an identical manner, and so are French tapestries, but in the case of the latter a shuttle needle is used in attaching the woolen threads to the warp.

The famous Axminster carpets are very lasting, but they are more

costly than Persian, Turkish and Morocco carpets. They receive their name from the town of Axminster, in Devonshire, England, where they were first made, but they are now, and have been for several years, made at Wilton.

The perfection of the Jacquard loom, by which a pattern can be introduced mechanically into any fabric woven in the loom wrought a revolution in the carpet making industry, and carpets woven in this manner are cheaper than those in which the pattern is produced by hand.

Kidderminster were the first carpets made by machine. Sometimes these are called Scotch carpets. They have a worsted warp and a woolen weft, and are a yard in width. The Kidderminster is a two-ply carpet, and the double thicknesses are united, or interlocked, at intervals.

These carpets are not very durable, and do not possess the capability of producing patterns to any great extent, in fact but little. They are generally composed of yarns of two or, at the most, three colors, and these have to be so arranged as to prevent their looking striped. Three ply or three fold carpets are now made, however. These are composed of three webs which by interchanging their threads produce a pattern on both sides. A greater variety of pattern may be had in these than in the two-ply carpets, and they are softer, thicker and more lasting. They owe their origin to Thomas Morton, of Kilmarnock.

The Brussels carpet is an improvement upon the last two kinds. It may be composed of six thicknesses of worsted in conjunction with certain threads of some other fibre. These latter form the back portion of the carpet and knit the worsted threads together. Brussels carpets are also made of five, four, three and even two thicknesses, but more especially of the three, four and five. The six thickness quality is the best and is not so generally met with. These are termed six-frame carpets; five thicknesses, five frame; four thicknesses, four frame and so on in the carpet trade, as the yarn which comprises each thickness of the carpet is in the system of manufacture obtained from

a separate frame of bobbins. The worsted frames two, three or more in number, as the case may be, are fixed in a more or less horizontal manner at the back of the loom, and to supply the worsted necessary for each thickness of the carpet a large frame is employed which is traversed by strong wires one beyond or above the other, similar to the rungs upon a ladder. Each wire serves the purpose of threading a number of large reels similar to ordinary cotton reels. Each reel furnishes one thread of worsted to the loom, and there being 260 threads in the width of the Brussels carpet, which has a measurement of 27 inches, there are thus 260 reels, or bobbins, fixed in each frame.

In the operation of the Jacquard loom any particular thread may be drawn to the surface of the carpet, and every color used in the manufacture of a carpet is brought to its surface at certain places, and it is frequently the case that the number of frames of worsted used in the production of a carpet is shown by the number of colors which can be concerned in the pattern. It is customary at times, however, to arrange a frame of two or three different colors, when this is not the case.

Carpet manufacturers always aim at making a carpet appear of a quality superior to what it really is and identical with one which as a matter of fact is more valuable, and experts in the trade assert that a clever designer can so arrange six colors in a five frame carpet that the fact that the carpet is not a six frame production cannot be told by many. This will be apparent only to those versed in the carpet trade. In some instances he will so place six colors in a four-foot frame carpet that it will have the appearance of a cloth possessing six thicknesses to an ordinary observer, and a carpet designed in this manner will sell better than one which does not appear superior to what it really is.—Textile American.

Shop Assistant (to purchaser of widow's bonnet). Would you like to try it on before a glass, madam?

Customer.—No, thank you, miss. It ain't for me, I wish it was.—Exchange.

W. H. BIGELOW

AGENTS FOR

ASHWORTH BROTHERS

Tempered and Side Ground Card Clothing

Tops Reclothed. Lickerins Rewound. Cotton Mill Machinery Repaired.

12 to 18 West 4th St.

Charlotte, N. C.

DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

May Discussion.

As previously announced we will run a prize discussion during the month of May on the important question of "Opening and Picking."

Because the lapper room can be run with very little attention, it is the most neglected part of most mills and yet it is one of the greatest sources of bad work.

Foreign mills use a great deal of care in the opening, mixing and cleaning of their cotton and have the most improved machinery possible to prepare the cotton before it goes to the card.

This is an important subject and we expect many valuable ideas and suggestions to be brought out in the discussion.

It being the first discussion of the new journal we will appreciate articles that may be contributed and help to make it a success.

The prize for the best articles on "Opening, Mixing and Picking," will be \$10.00. The second best article will be awarded \$5.00.

Question.

Editor:

I would like very much to ask a question through the columns of your Discussion Page.

I am having a great deal of trouble with my laps splitting on the cards and would be glad if some one would tell me a good way to remedy this.

C. E. P.

To Figure Length of Lap From Young Carder's Data.

Editor: Knock-off gear 60T, knock-off driver 18T, worm gear 35T, worm No. 1 calender gear 80T, drop shaft gear 13T, opposite end of drop shaft 14T, large lap roller driver 73T, small driver 18T, lap roller gear 37T, diameter of lap roller 9 inches.

Example:

$60 \times 35 \times 80 \times 14 \times 18 = 66.98$ rev. lap roller
 $18 \times 1 \times 13 \times 73 \times 37 = 1968.54$

Multiply this product by the circumference in inches of the 9-inch lap roll which is 28.27 inches.
 $66.98 \times 28.27 = 1893.52$

Divide this product by 36 inches and the quotient will be yards in length.

$1893.52 \div 36 = 52.59$. In rolling the lap under heavy pressure it stretches the lap and it will be longer than it actually figures, add 4 per cent for stretchage which will be:

$2.10 + 52.59 = 54.69$ yds. length of lap.

R. H. A.

Answer to Young Carder.

Editor: I notice in your issue of last week that "Young Carder" wants to know how to calculate the length of lap from the following gears:

Knock-off gear	60
Knock-off driver	18
Worm gear	35
Worm calender gear	80
Drop shaft gear	13
Opposite end of drop shaft gear	14
Large lap roll drive	73
Small driver	18
Lap roll gear	37
Diam. lap roller	9 inches
60x35x80x14x18	66.98
18x1x13x73x37	

This gives us the number of revolutions of the lap roller to one revolution of the knock-off and each revolution of the knock-off means one lap.

The diameter of the lap roller is 9 inches and 9×3.14 gives us the circumference of the lap roller as 28.26 which is the amount the lap roll turns out each revolution but on account of the pressure it has been found that each revolution turns out 4 per cent more than the circumference.

$28.26 + 4$ per cent equals 29.39 inches.

66.98 multiplied by 29.39 equals 1968.54.

This is the number of inches actually turned out by the lap roller for each revolution of the knock-off.

Dividing this by 36 we reduce it to yards and find that the length of one lap is.

1968.54 divided by 36 equals 54.7 yards.

I am glad to see the discussion page starting and will ask some questions myself at an early date.

Old Carder.

Where to Change.

Mr. Editor:

Please ask the following question on your Discussion Page:

Where is the best place to do the changing in order to keep the count and weight of yarn even?

I would like to have the ideas of some good practical men on this subject.

E. W.

The Draper Company.

The March circular of Turner, Tucker & Co., Boston bankers, has the following statement concerning the Draper Co.:

"The company manufactures cotton mill machinery, its most important product being the Northrop loom, about 150,000 of which are now in use. The company also manufactures temples, twisters, spindles and spinning appliances, spoolers, warpers, etc.

"Its principal plant is located in Hopedale, Mass. The company maintains its plant at the highest state of efficiency and employs several thousand men. We understand, but not officially, that this company has large orders on its books which will take several months to complete.

"The management is of the very best and is well known throughout the United States.

The Draper Co. is one of the best known and most successful corporations in the United States, and from the establishment of its business in the year 1816 has steadily increased its assets and extended its business.

Death of R. M. Lindsay.

R. M. Lindsay, one of the oldest overseers of carding who had held positions in Charlotte and nearby towns, died on March 4th, after a few weeks illness.

His funeral was held under the direction of the Masons and Woodmen of the World.

Weaving in an Interior Province

One of the greatest and most important industries of Szechuan Province is silk, sericulture, and silk weaving. The Chengtu loom differs very little from the ordinary hand loom, which still survives in parts of Europe. The operators of these looms are in nearly every instance men over 16 years of age. The hours are usually from about daylight to dusk. In Chengtu there are more than 6,000 looms engaged in the manufacture of silk and satins only, and in the Province there are about 6,000 crepe looms, but no figures are obtainable for an approximate estimate of ribbon or gauze looms.

The manufacture of silk braid by hand by women is a common street sight in Chengtu. The weaving is done by families, the finished article being sold to native brokers. The men engaged in the different lines of work earn from 5 to 25 cents per day, while the women average from 5 to 10 cents. In these cases where children under 16 are employed their wages average 3 to 5 cents per day. The silk fabrics manufactured include satin, silk, crepes, braid, velvet gauzes, plush, ribbons, thread and cord.—Consular Report.

Two negro men came up to the outskirts of a crowd where Senator Bailey was making a campaign speech. After listening to the speech for about ten minutes, one of them turned to his companion and asked:

"Who am dat man, Sambo?"

"Ah don't know what his name am," Sambo replied, "but he certainly do reccomen' hisself mos' highly."—Success.

Force of Habit.

"Your train is 2:50, madam," said the ticket seller.

"Make it 2:48 and I'll take it," murmured Mrs. Bargainsales, absent-mindedly.—Exchange.

Superintendents and Overseers

LANG MANUFACTURING CO.

Langdale, Ala.

E. Lang	Superintendent
W. Houston	Carder
S. A. Knight	Weaver
H. King	Dyer
I. J. Miles	Master Mechanic

ELM CITY COTTON MILL.

LaGrange, Ga.

B. Grimes	Superintendent
P. M. Sparks	Carder
H. J. Wood	Spinner
J. T. Brannon	Twisting
C. J. Parham	Weaver
J. B. Crane	Master Mechanic

FAIRMONT MILLS.

Fairmont, S. C.

R. P. Sweeny	Superintendent
B. S. Center	Carder
R. J. Balue	Spinner
S. S. Henson	Weaver

ALDORA MILLS.

Barnesville, Ga.

W. O. Tallent	Superintendent
G. W. McBroom	Carder
J. L. Matthews	Spinner
S. H. Ramsbotham	Master Mechanic

GRENDEL MILL NO. 2.

Greenwood, S. C.

W. L. Thompson	Superintendent
J. P. Pulliam	Carder
J. H. Hudgens	Spinner
J. L. Shaw	Weaver
J. C. Humphries	Cloth Room
Bagas Owens	Master Mechanics

CARALEIGH MILLS.

Raleigh, N. C.

H. C. Butler	Superintendent
L. R. Gilbert	Carder and Spinner
G. A. Drew	Weaver
W. R. Smith	Cloth Room
J. R. Massingill	Beaming
Geo. Rich	Master Mechanic

CLIFFSIDE MILLS.

Cliffside, N. C.

W. L. Packard	Superintendent
M. M. Lindsay	Carder
W. K. Collins	Spinning
C. C. Bolling	Weaving
Lindsay Wade	Beaming & Slashing
D. B. Fortune	Cloth Room
Edwin Moore	Dyer

RUSHTON COTTON MILLS.

Griffin, Ga.

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J. G. Moody	Carder and Spinner
B. R. Westmoreland	Weaver
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We invite your critical patronage. Try "McL" Oak Tanned Leather Belting. It meets all requirements.

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BROWN AND BLEACHED COTTON GOODS FOR HOME EXPORT MARKETS

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Sizing, Softening, Finishing, Weighting Compounds

We make practical demonstrations of our goods, free of charge. If you have any trouble, write us.

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VAT DYES, Fast to Light, Chlorine and Washing PYROGEN BLUES, PYROCEN BROWNS, THIOPHENOL BLACKS

Developing and Direct Dyeing Blacks, Blues and Browns. Full line of chemicals used in manufacturing cotton

"They sent my brother to the island for six months for borrowing money."

"What's the extreme penalty for having two wives?"

"Nonsense! It's no crime to borrow money."

"The extreme penalty is having two mothers-in-law."

"Well, you see, my brother had to hit the man he borrowed of three times before he'd lend it to him."

Teacher—Now if your father gave your mother \$3 today and \$10 tomorrow, what would she have?

Small Boy—She'd have a fit.

Exchange.

Technical Analysis in Dyeing

Knology of chemistry on the part of the dyer with any amount of responsibility is beyond all doubt a necessity. Yet there are many dye-works where even today the manager is no chemist and the foreman-dyer has never attended a technical school. When the impossibility of securing the most rational modes of working under these conditions is pointed out to these people, the answer is very probably given that they do not require a chemist, since they submit samples of their drugs and chemicals for examination to a public testing laboratory, which they regard as less costly than the maintaining of a chemist on their staff. This false but often repeated opinion has not been argumentatively discussed enough; and the question whether a dyer should be well versed in chemistry may now be fittingly aired by the relation of a number of examples met with in practice, showing that a dyeworks without a chemical laboratory cannot be the most rationally conducted.

In a laboratory the duties consist in controlling the concentration of the separate deliveries of the coloring matters in current use; examining the concentration and properties of fastness of new dyestuffs; estimating the degree of purity of the several chemicals used; determining the quality of the waters in use for dyeing and for bleaching; and in investigating the cause of faults in bleached, mercerized and dyed goods. In the instances where a spinning mill, weaving shed, or finishing works is associated with the dyeworks, then the duties are added to, and include the analysis of oils and fats and the textile soaps. As an instance of the need for expert knowledge, a case for investigation which occurred at a large yarn dyer's is cited. The fault arose in woolen yarns, which presented, after dyeing, speckled places of a powdery substance. The manager of the works at once blamed the quality of the water in use, but an examination of the powder (which could without great difficulty be removed by mechanical means from the fibre) showed the faulty compound to consist of aluminium, iron, magnesium, silicic acid, and traces of hydrochloric, sulphuric and nitric acids; the silicates predominated. The yarns had been dyed with acid dyes in the presence of bisulphite of soda. The latter product was found to contain impurities of a siliceous nature, and these were afterwards kept from the bath by previously making the solution of bisulphite of soda and allowing it to settle before using. The amount of impurities present in the bisulphite reached from 0.66 to 2.5 per cent. This investigation and the prevention of the fault were carried out without any special difficulties yet it could not have been done without a laboratory and knowledge of chemistry. Samples of the powder giving rise to the trouble had been sent to a public testing house and the

proper analysis reported—but without any comments, so that this was of little use in solving the trouble. It required a knowledge both of chemistry and of dyeing.

In another instance large quantities of acetic acid were used in the dyeing and the "scrooping" of yarns. It was believed that the desired effects could not be obtained with a smaller quantity. Under titration the acid in use showed the low proportion of 18.4 per cent of acid; it was supposed to be 6 per cent Be. in strength, and this should contain at the lowest 30 per cent of acid, and it actually registered 6 per cent Be. Tested qualitatively, the presence of common salt and of glycerine was proved, and a residue of 1.7 per cent found. The use of this adulterated product, against that of the purer, resulted in the course of a fortnight's working in the loss of over £10 (about \$50.00). The question at once occurs as to whether a chemist would have relied upon the hydrometer for determining the value of the acetic acid supplied! Similar discrepancies often arise from the use of the hydrometer in estimating the strength of solutions of chloride of lime and in using it for arriving at the amount of sulphate of soda present in dyebaths, both of which practices are not uncommon today, in spite of the fact that it notoriously gives valueless results.

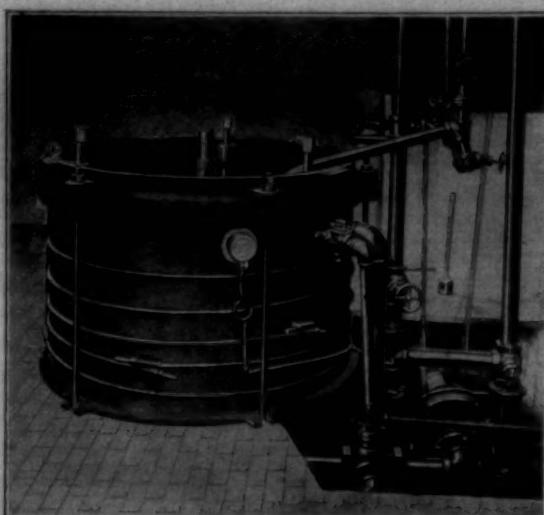
Marseilles soaps play a very important part in the dyeing of silks, and for this purpose their first recommendation should be their neutrality—freedom from soda and caustic alkali. A soap used in a certain works at one time very largely for treating silks was found on examination to be composed of 73.18% per cent of fatty acids, 6.86 per cent of resin, and 0.87 per cent of soda. As the presence of even this small proportion of soda is harmful to the silk fibre, it is evident that not only were considerable risks run by use of this soap, but that the soap was costly at any price, being adulterated with resin, which is of no value in the treatment of silks. In another case an oil used for brightening purposes (labeled "olive oil") was found to contain 79 per cent of linseed oil, 11 per cent of olive oil and 10 per cent of cotton-seed oil. This had been more correctly named a "linseed oil," unless the object in misnaming it were to secure the price of an olive oil for a product worth much less.

In the consideration of water for the purposes of bleaching and of dyeing, the fact should not be lost to sight that the supply is certain in the majority of instances to vary somewhat through the seasons of the year. Indeed, it is not uncommon to find the supply of water varying in quality, between one season and another, from 6.2 per cent of temporary hardness to 14.6 per cent, and from 6.2 per cent of total hardness to 16.8 per cent. From the dyer's point of view the degree of hardness of a water and

(Continued on page 17)

ECONOMY IN DYEING THE PSARSKI DYEING MACHINE

Reduces
The
Drug
Bill



Saves
Steam
Saves
Water
Saves
Labor

Sulphur, Developed and Vat Dyes Done Equally Well

RAW STOCK DYEING---

The stock goes to the carder in as perfect condition as out of the original bale.

BLEACHING—The cotton is bleached and washed Perfectly Clean (free from chorine or acid) in 3½ hours to a batch.

SKEIN DYEING---

No boiling out. No tangles. Yarns are left in perfect condition for winding, knitting, etc.

HOSIERY---

The machine recommended for this purpose dyes 300-350 lbs. to a batch, Sulphur or Developed Blacks. Singeing and Sorting eliminated—No Damaged or Seconds.

Ten to Twenty Per Cent. Saving in Drugs

The Psarski Dyeing Machine Company

CLEVELAND, OHIO

F. J. MUIR, Greensboro, N. C., Southern Agent

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THURSDAY, March 16

Our Traveling Representative.

J. M. Williams, of Rock Hill, S. C., has been employed by us as our traveling representative and began work last week.

Mr. Williams is besides being a practical mill man has had experience in his present line of work, being at one time Southern traveling representative of the Wool & Cotton Reporter of Boston, Mass.

We commend Mr. Williams to the mill people and will appreciate courtesies and favors that are shown him.

Subscription List on a Boom.

If we ever had any doubts about the success of the Southern Textile Bulletin they have been dispelled during the past week for no journal has ever received better support.

Subscriptions have been coming in bunches and as high as 80 having been received in one day.

Not only have these been received but we have heard from many who are getting up similar lists that will be sent in soon.

Boosters vs. Muckrakers.

Some time ago we saw a photograph that amused us greatly. It was a snap-shot taken on a corner near the House of Parliament of England and while that august body was in session and considering weighty measures affecting the welfare of Great Britain, a number of female suffragettes who had been refused admission were holding a meeting and one sister was waving her umbrella and orating to the throng while standing on a box.

Last week many of the leading men of the country assembled in Atlanta for the purpose of holding the Southern Commercial Congress and the addresses delivered there were on a broad plane and will doubtless be of much good for the South.

While this meeting was in session another one was being held in Birmingham by an organization known as the National Child Labor Committee and the chief rante or "old lady of the umbrella" was none other than A. J. McKelway, the professional and well-paid agitator.

The Southern Commercial Con-

gress had for its object the welfare and upbuilding of the South and its keynote was development, uplift and advancement.

The keynote of the Birmingham side-show was vilification, abuse and discouragement.

We are not advocates of child labor, nor are the cotton manufacturers of the South, and we recognize the fact that conditions are not perfect and that there are problems that must be solved.

We, however, have confidence in the ability and willingness of the cotton manufacturers of the South to handle these questions and we resent the action of a lot of long-haired men and short-haired women, headed by McKelway, in coming into the South to tell us what we shall do.

An account of McKelway's speech says: "He pictured vividly the horrible conditions under which little children, many of whom were scarcely more than babies, were obliged to toil ten to twelve hours a day."

We have no doubt he "pictured vividly," if untruly, the conditions, for McKelway is a master of the art of word picturing and is not opposed to drawing upon his imagination.

He is quoted further as follows: "Every effort was made to hide the true condition of the textile mills' juvenile employees," and he stated that "little children of seven or eight years were discharged for a few hours or a few days while the investigation was in progress."

Anyone who has read the articles that McKelway has written and seen the mill pictures that he has published will marvel at his nerve in accusing others of misrepresentation.

He has held his present job and drawn his salary for many years and there has always been some curiosity to know whose money it was that he received.

He has appeared before many legislatures but we have yet to see where he has gained one victory.

Necessary advancement has been made from time to time in the labor laws of the South, but almost invariably they have been made with the consent of the cotton manufacturers.

The age limits that have now been reached are high enough in most states and to raise them further would be unjust to the operatives and to the mills.

The mill men of the South are not blind to the condition and welfare of their operatives and have put much study upon such problems and have expended large sums for improvement along these lines.

Thursday, March 16th, 1911.

McKelway's little side-show at Birmingham heaped a lot of abuse upon the Southern mills, but it was so overshadowed by the big meeting in Atlanta that it attracted very little attention.

We suppose he is back in New York now, within a few blocks of the stifling sweat-shops with all their evils, and we wonder if he could not let us alone and be a home missionary for a short while.

A New Textile Journal.

Number 1, Volume 1 of the Southern Textile Bulletin, published weekly at Charlotte, N. C., by the Clark Publishing Company has been received by The Industrial Index. The paper is clean and newsy and has a good advertising patronage at the start. David Clark is the editor.—Ga. and Ala. Industrial Index.

The First Number.

The first number of the Southern Textile Bulletin, published by David Clark, at Charlotte, N. C., is at hand and demonstrates the ability of Mr. Clark as an editor and publisher. The Bulletin is to be devoted exclusively to the news of the Southern mills, and with a man like Mr. Clark at the helm, success is seemingly assured. In the first issue representative advertisers are displayed and the paper has an excellent array of news and technical articles. Here's success to you, Mr. Clark.—Fiber & Fabric.

The Textile Bulletin is a new exchange coming to our table. It is edited by Mr. David Clark, son of Chief Justice Walter Clark of the Supreme Court bench. Mr. Clark is a fine student in the cotton manufacturing business and is getting out a neat publication, full of the finest sort of valuable information for textile men. We want to congratulate him on the high standard of his first issue.—Cleveland Star.

\$12,000,000 Mill Merger.

According to dispatches that have been received from Charleston, S. C., steps were taken at a meeting held in that city toward the organization of a company to be known as the Pelzer corporation, with a capital of \$12,000,000 that will take over some 12 cotton mills in the upper part of the State, aggregating 500,000 spindles and 15,000 looms.

Capt. Ellison Smyth of Greenville, was in Charleston and was present at the meeting.

It is learned that Capt. Smyth will be president of the Pelzer corporation, assisted by John A. Law of Spartanburg, A. F. McKissick of Greenwood and others.

Capt. Smyth, when seen substantially confirmed the Charleston reports. He refused, however, to give any further details.

Among the properties in which Mr. Smyth or his associates are supposed to hold controlling or large interests are included some dozen mills.

(Continued on page 14)

PERSONAL NEWS FROM THE MILLS

M. H. Calwell is now fixing looms at Lanett, Ala.

Edgar Smith has resigned his position at Langley, S. C.

Jasper Gassaway is now fixing looms at Lindale, Ga.

L. J. Hill will be second hand in carding at Great Falls, S. C.

W. E. Williams is now overseer of winding at Fort Valley, Ga.

Joe Birdsang has resigned as book-keeper at Shawmut, Ala.

W. M. Miler is now overseer of carding at Bennettsville, S. C.

G. T. Tolbert is now machinist at the Ivey Mills, of Hickory, N. C.

J. T. Wilson, of Chester, has become card grinder at Lancaster, S. C.

J. T. Jones is now paymaster at the Clinton Cotton Mills, Clinton, S. C.

Frank Tinsley is now fixing looms at the Toxaway Mills at Anderson, S. C.

G. F. Howard has resigned as overseer of spinning at Lancaster, S. C.

B. S. Center has been promoted to overseer of carding at Fairmont, S. C.

L. C. Nelson, of Charlotte, N. C., is now fixing looms at Fountain Inn, S. C.

Clarence Revels, of Concord, N. C., has accepted a position at Hillsboro, N. C.

Lee Caven has moved from the Avon to the Ozark Mill at Gastonia, N. C.

W. P. Hornbuckle, of Gibsonville, N. C., is now located at Burlington, N. C.

R. L. Pope is now overseer of carding at the Lawrenceville (Ga.) Mfg. Co.

Arthur T. Smith, Jr., has accepted a position with the Langley (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

W. A. Farr has taken charge of dyeing as well as weaving at Winder, Ga.

George Travis has accepted a position with the Ivey Mills, of Hickory, N. C.

P. M. Keller has moved from Kings Mountain, N. C., to Bessemer City, N. C.

E. A. Dean is now manager of the Arkwright Mill store at Spartanburg, S. C.

J. S. McGregor, of Pelzer, is now fixing looms at the Poe Mill, Greenville, S. C.

Louis Lockman has resigned loom fixer at the Loray Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

Luther Carter has resigned as section hand at the Gate City Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

Belton Chapman is now overseer of slashing at the Saxon Mill, Spartanburg, S. C.

W. H. Hoffman has resigned as machinist at the Durham (N. C.) Hosiery Mills.

J. E. Whitesides is now second hand in weaving at Clinton (S. C.) Cotton Mill.

J. P. McCraw, of Fort Mill, S. C., has become overseer of weaving at Commerce, Ga.

R. N. Poe has resigned his position with the Carolina Mills at Burlington, N. C.

J. R. Matheny has accepted a position in the Cliffside Mills store at Cliffside, N. C.

E. C. Greer, superintendent at Batesville, S. C., has been visiting at Greer, S. C.

Earl Lybrand is filling a position as second hand in the Shelby (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

Joe Lee, of Gaffney, S. C., has accepted a position with the mill store Great Falls, S. C.

Everett Hale is now running a section in Pee Dee Mill No. 2 at Rockingham, N. C.

J. S. Stickler, of Banning, Ga., now has a section in spinning at East Newnan, Ga.

Ernest Koella will be manager of the newly organized Tyson Mfg. Co., of Knoxville, Tenn.

Herbert Lindsay has accepted the position of secretary of the Ottaway Mills, of Union, S. C.

A. L. Burt, of Douglasville, S. C., has become overseer of weaving at Covington, Ga.

Earl Langley is now overseer of slashing at the Camperdown Mills, Greenville, S. C.

J. L. Mason is now overseer of beaming at the Camperdown Mill, Greenville, S. C.

J. B. Turner, of Clinton, S. C., has become second hand in weaving at Hartsville, S. C.

E. S. Cunningham has accepted a position in the office of the Clinton (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

Jas. Culberson has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Banna Mill, of Goldville, S. C.

I. B. Hurt has resigned as second hand in weaving at the Granby Cotton Mills, Columbia, S. C.

W. P. Morgan has resigned as overseer of slashing at the Saxon Mills of Spartanburg, S. C.

L. R. Couch has been promoted to overseer of spinning at the Hartsville (S. C.) Cotton Mill.

R. N. Wooten has become overseer of carding at the Imperial Mills, of Belmont, N. C.

F. C. Ford has become superintendent of the Old Fort Knitting Mill at Fort Wayne, Ind.

W. S. Huffstickler has resigned as night superintendent of the Belmont Mills at Shelby, N. C.

Geo. Carpenter, recently resigned as overseer of carding at the Modena Mills, of Gastonia, N. C.

Vic. Widenhouse has been elected manager of the baseball team of the Locke Mills, of Concord, N. C.

Henry Kohn has resigned as superintendent of the Old Fort Knitting Mill at Fort Wayne, Ind.

W. B. Morgan, overseer of weaving at the Locke Mills, of Concord, N. C., spent last Sunday in Charlotte.

H. F. Elliott, of Concord, N. C., has accepted a position with the Arcade Mills of Rock Hill, S. C.

Mike Herring has been promoted to overseer of carding at the Dresden Mills, of Lumberton, N. C.

M. A. Garrett has been promoted from loom fixer to second hand in the Clinton (S. C.) Cotton Mill.

Lee Huffstickler has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Imperial Mills, Belmont, N. C.

Robt. L. Wilson has resigned as agent and superintendent of the Lowe Mfg. Co., at Huntsville, Ala.

E. J. Lovern has resigned as overseer of carding at Lawrenceville, Ga., and returned to Newnan, Ga.

Otto Latch, of Mt. Airy, N. C., will be superintendent of the Calhoun Cordage company at Oxford, Ala.

Frank McCullum, of Lexington, N. C., is now overseer of weaving at the Lowe Mills, of Huntsville, Ala.

Robt. Muckabee, of Huntsville, Ala., has accepted the position of master mechanic at Aragon, Ga.

J. R. Dean is now filling the position of superintendent of the Arkwright Mills at Spartanburg, S. C.

R. R. Haynes, president of the Cliffside, N. C., Mills, has returned from a vacation spent in Florida.

J. F. Shinn, superintendent of the Norwood (N. C.) Mfg. Co., addressed a large congregation on Monday night at the Forest Hill Methodist church, Concord, N. C. on the subject of the laymen's Missionary Movement.

Jas. Peeler of Kings Mountain, N. C., has become night superintendent of the Belmont Mills, at Shelby, N. C.

C. N. Mauney has resigned his position with the Alice Mills, of Easley, S. C., to accept a similar one with the Chadwick Mill at Charlotte.

J. S. Downum, overseer of carding at the Chadwick Mill, Charlotte, has the sympathy of his many friends in the recent death of his child.

G. C. Sexton, of Fairfield, Ill., has accepted the position of manager of the Gilreath Mfg. Co., of Greenville, S. C.

E. B. Ellington, of Radleman, N. C., has become carder and spinner at the Glencoe Mills of Columbia, S. C.

Howard Smith, of Clinton, S. C., has accepted the position of stenographer at the Columbus (Ga.) Mfg. Co.

E. C. Harlee has accepted the position of overseer of spinning with the Pomona Mills, of Greensboro, N. C.

Jno. Carpenter, formerly of Cliffside, N. C., has accepted the position of slasher tender at Forest City, N. C.

W. C. Gorden has accepted the position of constable at the Orr Mills of Anderson, S. C., succeeding S. A. McGill.

Z. O. Jenkins, manager of the mercantile department of the Cliffside, N. C., Mills, is in the Northern markets this week.

W. A. Warren, master mechanic of the Aldora Mills, of Barnesville, Ga., was married last week to Miss Thenie Grimes.

Harry Brisonden, of Clinton, S. C., has accepted a position of book-keeper at the Eagle & Phenix Mills, of Columbus, Ga.

E. M. Patterson, of Piedmont, S. C., has accepted the position of deputy at the Woodside Mills, of Greenville, S. C.

W. B. Ellington and Will Andrews of the Anchor Mills, Rome, Ga., have accepted positions as loom fixers at Lindale, Ga.

L. S. Cannon, overseer of weaving at Rosemary (N. C.) Cotton Mill No. 1, has returned to his work after six weeks of illness.

P. H. Oneal has resigned as superintendent of the Lowe Mfg. Co., at Huntsville, Ala., which position he held for a short time and returned to Evansville, Ind.

(Overflow Personals Page 14)

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Chester, S. C.—The Eureka Cotton Mills are installing a Cohoes slasher. Co.

China Grove, N. C.—The Patterson Mill is installing 10 Whitin cards and one Kitson lapper.

Ware Shoals, S. C.—Machinery erectors are now here for the purpose of adding considerable machinery to the card room.

Pacolet, S. C.—The supply of water is being improved by two artesian wells which are being dug close to the mill.

Lawrenceville, Ga.—The Lawrenceville Mfg. Co., started operation again on March 1st, after a shut down of two or three weeks.

Siler City, N. C.—The O. B. Rightsell Glove Co. has been organized at Siler City, for the purpose of manufacturing cloth gloves.

San Antonio, Tex.—It is reported that Charles Schreiner is planning to organize a company with \$60,000 to \$75,000 capital to build a hosiery mill here.

Fairmont, S. C.—The Fairmont Mills are installing 200 dobby heads and it is reported that additional looms and machinery will be installed soon.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—It is reported that Henry Kohn, who recently resigned as superintendent of the Old Fort Knitting Mill, will establish a knitting mill at this place.

Greenwood, S. C.—The entire spinning department of the Greenwood Cotton Mills is being overhauled and the production will be much increased.

Gastonia, N. C.—At a meeting of the directors of the Flint Mill, of Gastonia, N. C., on last Friday it was decided to make an addition of 25,00 spindles to the equipment.

Mt. Holly, N. C.—A new fine yarn mill is proposed at this place by Geo Howell who recently resigned as Supt. of the Imperial and Chronicle Mills at Belmont, N. C.

Kings Mountain, N. C.—A. B. Brannon, administrator of the estate of Emma Williams, deceased, sold at Shelby, N. C., Monday 10 shares of Dilling Cotton Mill stock at public auction.

Baltimore, Md.—Consolidated Cotton Duck Company, Baltimore, announced it is contemplating erection of large central mill to weave yarn output of its various cotton spinning mills.

Oxford, Ala.—Considerable machinery which was recently purchased at a mill sale at Newburg, N. Y., will be moved to Oxford, Ala.,

and added to the Calhoun Cordage & Co.—The current rumor on the street that C. J. Webb & Co., had purchased a Southern cotton mill, making 20s, 40s and 60s, has been denied by an official of this company.

Barnesville, Ga.—The Aldora Mills are throwing out their mule spinning and replacing them with ring frames. They will enlarge the mill at an early date and put in 400 Draper looms.

Anniston, Ala.—Out-of-town people will establish hosiery mill here; building selected and plant will begin operation within 30 days; will employ 40 or 50 operatives. Secretary Chamber of Commerce can give information.

High Point, N. C.—Contracts for the machinery and equipment of the Pickett Cotton Mills are being placed this week. The Pickett Cotton Mill Company was incorporated last year and the building has been completed.

St. Joseph, Mo.—A. W. Ehler, formerly employed as foreman by various local overall, shirt and skirt factories, is arranging to open a factory for manufacturing overalls, work coats and women's skirts and jackets. He expects to have 20 to 25 machines at the start.

Spartanburg, S. C.—Fire in the picker room of Mill No. 2 of the Spartan Mills caused excitement for a few minutes last week. The machinery was stopped and the employees put to work fighting the fire. The blaze was soon extinguished. The damage was trifling.

Winston, N. C.—The new spinning mill of the Hanes Knitting Mill is being put in operation. They have one of the most modern mill villages in the South with water and electric lights in every house. The water supply is derived from nine self-flowing wells.

Fort Stockton, Texas—J. H. Bayley, of Fort Stockton, contemplates establishing a mill for the manufacture of rope or to organize a company for that purpose. He is now investigating the rope manufacturing industry and obtaining prices and other information relative to the necessary machinery.

Chickamauga, Ga.—The Chickamauga Knitting Mills, have completed the construction of their additional building. This addition is a one-story brick and basement structure, 65 feet wide by 100 feet long, and is equipped for bleaching knit goods. The cost of the building and the machinery was \$15,000.

Shelby, N. C.—The Buffalo Cotton mill, a 3,500-spindle plant, was sold under the hammer here by J. C. Smith, trustee in bankruptcy, to Ambrose line. The upset price was \$20,000 which will probably be raised with in 20 days. The property embraces 400 acres of land, fine water power, and 20 tenement houses.

Kansas City, Mo.—A company has been organized with Louis Seibel president and E. E. Holmes secretary and treasurer, to take over and operate Kansas City Cotton Mill, which has been idle for some time.

This mill is comparatively new and is well equipped. It has 10,680 spindles and 236 looms, which were operated on flat duck.

Clifton, S. C.—The mechanics in charge of the erection of the new wheels expect to put in place the last section of the long flume this week. R. E. Boggs has a force of bricklayers at work on the erection of the wheel house and everything looks very favorable just now to the wheels turning again by the first of April.

Prosperity, S. C.—G. Y. Hunter, president of the Bank of Prosperity, Prosperity, S. C., and J. S. Wheeler, vice-president of the same institution, are holding in abeyance their plans for organizing the Prosperity Cotton Mill Co. Their present plan is to proceed with organization during the coming summer or fall. Possibly a 10,000 spindle mill will be planned.

Knoxville, Tenn.—At the sale of the Knoxville Woolen Mills last week, the cotton department which consisted of 10,000 spindles with carding for 5,000 spindles was bought complete by L. D. Tyson and associates who have organized the Tyson Mfg. Co., and will operate this machinery as a cotton mill in one of the buildings, which they also purchased. Ernest Koella will be manager.

Lindale, Ga.—H. P. Meikleham, agent of the Massachusetts Mills in Georgia, has issued a notice to contradict rumors which have been in circulation, to the effect that the mill would shut down or run on short time. Mr. Meikleham states that the plant will be run on full time for the year 1911, excepting a week's shutdown during the summer vacation and repairs.

Hickory, N. C.—The fire department did good work Tuesday morning of last week in putting out a fire at the Elliott Knitting Mills, which started, it is believed from shavings in the boiler room. The inside of this room was charred but the fire did not spread. The loss is slight and the mill will hardly suffer any interruption from the trouble.

Mount Pleasant, N. C.—The James Knitting Mills Company, of Mount Pleasant, Cabarrus county, has been chartered to engage in and conduct the business of knitting from cotton, silk, wool or any known fabrics into any kind of wearing apparel.

The total authorized capital stock is \$50,000, but may begin when \$10,000 has been subscribed. The stockholders are A. N. James, C. F. James, M. K. James.

Williamsburg, Va.—Harry N. Phillips, one of the trustees of the bankrupt Williamsburg Knitting Mill Co., has returned from a trip to New York in the interest of the sale of the plant. While no information has been given out, it is understood a purchaser of the mill is in sight. The business men of Williamsburg have pledged nearly \$2,500 as a bonus to the man who will buy and operate the mill.

Durham, N. C.—Plans have been drawn and are under advisement looking to the enlargement of the Durham hosiery mill No. 1 by which room is made for more finishing machinery and offices.

The office building will be a jointure to the regular factory and will be 126 by 115 feet. Besides holding the offices it will give room for the installation of more machinery and add somewhat to the company's output.

Durham, N. C.—The Golden Belt Manufacturing Co., has completed its big addition. This addition is three stories high, 75 feet wide by 120 feet long, of mill construction, and will at present be used for printing and storing bags. It is being equipped with printing presses removed from the company's old building, the latter thereby providing space for additional operatives, the number of whom will be increased. The new building cost about \$25,000.

Greenville, S. C.—The Gilreath Mfg. Co., contemplates enlarging its present plant within the next few months. When this is completed the output of the factory will be increased to a considerable extent. At the same time the products of the local company will be placed on the leading markets of the country and in a quantity that will compare favorably with any of the other factories of similar type.

One of the first features of the change made in the Gilreath Manufacturing company will be the manufacturing of the elastic seam-type of underwear. Heretofore the company has manufactured only the plain style of garments.

St. Louis, Mo.—A local report says that in a few days representatives of the Lowell Bleachery will introduce in the Municipal Assembly a bill to allow that corporation to pump water from the Mississippi River to its plant at Carondelet; The necessary property for the

plant is reported to have been bought, and when the bleachery is in operation, it will employ at the start between 600 and 1,000 people. It has been thought advisable for the bleachery to have its own pumping station. This is not permitted without a special ordinance from the city. The bill will be prepared by P. Taylor Bryan, attorney for the Business Men's League.

Roswell, Ga.—The Laurel Mills Manufacturing Co., of Roswell, manufacturers of jeans and cassmers, have been recently placed in bankruptcy, showing debts of \$92,774, being \$440 due for wages \$48,103 secured claims, \$43,761 unsecured claims, \$464 which ought to be paid by other parties; and assets of \$174,497, consisting of plant and tract of land connected therewith, embracing about 80 acres, located in Cobb county, in and near Roswell, which property carries valuable water power, value \$100,000, this property being subject to a trust deed to T. J. Peoples and J. P. Windsor, trustees, to secure bonds issued to the amount of \$35,000.

Charleston, S. C.—At a recent meeting of the Sea Island Cotton Growers' Association, Mr. Hamlin, vice president of the association read a communication relative to the offer of a Northern thread manufacturer, who uses the long staple cotton, to come down to this section and to establish a factory to cost about \$250,000. The manufacturer agrees to furnish \$50,000 of the capital if the remainder can be secured from this city. The planters have signified their willingness to give long term contracts to the thread mill, if established here, and the outlook for the ultimate success of the plant is very bright, it is said.

Lumberton, N. C.—The Jennings Cotton Mills are to begin operations during the present week. It has invested about \$275,000 for buildings and machinery. Its plant comprises a 131 by 464-foot main building and 80 by 90-foot engine and boiler house, 40 operatives' cottages, superintendent's cottage, cotton warehouse, 8,000 spindles and accompanying machinery, 50,000-gallon tank for water supply, etc. Carded and combed cotton yarn manufactured from American and Egyptian cotton will be the product. The weekly output will be about 30,000 pounds. J. E. Sirrine, of Greenville, S. C., was the engineer and architect in charge of the building of this plant for the company, of which H. B. Jennings, of Lumberton, is president.

Cuero, Tex.—The Cuero Cotton Mill was recognized at meeting of the stockholders at which more than \$110,000 of the \$125,000 stock sub-

scriptions were represented, and the following directors elected: J. C. Saunders, Joseph Sheridan, C. G. Breedon, S. C. Lackey, A. F. Dietze, Walter Reiffert, Milton Dailey, S. L. Dworman and W. M. Ratcliffe. Following the stockholders' meeting the newly chosen directors met and elected J. C. Saunders, president and general manager; W. M. Ratcliffe, vice president, and Joseph Sheridan, secretary and treasurer.

As noted, it is proposed to increase almost double the present capacity of the Cuero mill, \$50,000 cash being subscribed for that purpose. Work on reconstruction is to begin within 30 days. It is expected this work will be completed in time to begin active operations in the mill with the opening of the new cotton season.

Dillon Mills Merger.

It is officially announced that the Dillon, Maple and Hamer Cotton Mills will be merged into one big manufacturing corporation. Plans for the merger have been on foot for some time but no definite action was taken until recently when the directors of the three corporations met in a joint session and agreed upon the combine. The business office of the corporation will be at Dillon and the mills will be known as Dillon Manufacturing Co. Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

At the directors meeting a committee composed of one director from each mill was appointed to complete the plans of the organization and to submit their report at a joint stockholder's meeting to be held some time in the near future. The committee will also determine the book value of the stock of each mill and the stock of the new corporation will be prorated among the stockholders of the three institutions on the book value of the old stock.

The capital stock of the new corporation will be \$500,000.00. The company will continue to manufacture the same grade of yarns the mills have been making in the past, and no changes will be made in the management of the mills.

To Curtail Sea Island Cotton.

An agreement to reduce the sea island cotton acreage 50 per cent. and to hold all unsold cotton for more satisfactory prices was the result of a convention attended by 300 cotton-growers of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Alabama in Waycross on March 8th. Charles S. Barrett, president of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative union, presided.

Another meeting will be held soon to consider further plans along the lines of those formulated.

CONSERVATION!

Is not merely the elimination of waste in field, forest and mine, but in the kitchen, the workshop, the factory.

The Turbo
(The Humidifier)



Humidifier
with the Guarantee

helps to conserve in the manufacture of textiles—by making manipulation easier, by eliminating dust. It puts cleanliness at a premium.

Humidity is as essential to the successful manipulation of textiles as the machinery itself.

Humidify your mill. Humidify it by any means you will, and you will find it pays. The Turbo is in our opinion the simplest, most economical, positive and efficient humidifier on the market.

Otherwise, I am afraid we wouldn't be successful in selling it.

Thus we deduce—you need humidifiers—and needing humidifiers you cannot afford to omit the Turbo from your investigation.

We'll attend to the rest.

THE G. M. PARKS CO.
FITCHBURG, MASS.

Southern Office, No. 1 Trust Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.
B. S. COTTRELL, Manager.

Southern Cotton Mill Directory

PRICE \$1.00

We have on hand a few of the last edition, August 1st, 1910. This is the most convenient directory of Southern Cotton Mills. Pocket size

Clark Publishing Co.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING
COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. & Treas.

J. F. PORTER, Southern Representative, Room 209, Rhodes Building, Marietta Street, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Personal Items

(Continued from page 11)

Zeb V. Gray has resigned as overseer of spinning at Monetta Mills, of Lando, S. C.

R. S. Wheeler of Concord, N. C., has been visiting relatives at Black Mountain, N. C.

W. B. Wardell, of Hartsville, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of carding at Lynchburg (Va.) Cotton Mills.

F. D. Lockman, overseer of weaving at the Abingdon Mill, of Huntsville, Ala., has been visiting his brother at Lindale, Ga.

Will Green, of Wadesboro, N. C., will be second hand in spinning at the Jennings Mill, of Lumberton, N. C.

W. O. Stowe has been promoted to night overseer of carding at the Highland Park Mill No. 3, of Charlotte.

R. R. McCraw has resigned as overseer of weaving at Pelham, Ga., to accept a similar position at Poulan, Ga.

Jones York has been elected president of the Young-Hartsell Mills, at Concord, N. C., succeeding R. S. Young.

G. A. Yarborough is acting as overseer of weaving at Winnsboro, S. C., during the illness of Mr. Wallace.

R. P. Hilton, of Charlotte, has taken a position of second hand at the Chadwick-Hoskins No. 5, of Pineville, N. C.

O. L. Russell, of Darlington, S. C., has accepted the position of second hand in weaving at the Granby Mill, Columbia, S. C.

E. B. Morgan, of Weldon, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Columbia, Mills, of Columbia, S. C.

A. R. Simpson, of Kings Mountain, has accepted the position of second hand in carding at the Jennings Mill, at Lumberton, N. C.

Henry Sharpe has resigned his position at the Floyd Mills of Rome, Ga., to become overseer of carding at the Lowe Mfg. Co., Huntsville, Ala.

Jas. Airy has resigned as dobby fixer at the Hoskins Mill of Charlotte to accept a similar position with the Fidelity Mill of the same place.

J. L. Russel, overhauler in weave room No. 3 at Lindale, Ga., has accepted the position of second hand in weaving at the Floyd Mills, Rome, Ga.

L. M. Evans has resigned as deputy at the Woodside Mill, of Greenville, S. C., to accept a similar position at the Monaghan Mills, of the same place.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Loses Hand in Machinery.

W. D. Carten of the Lexington (S. C.) Manufacturing company, while operating a lapper had his left hand caught in the machinery and it was so horribly mashed, that it had to be amputated.

Wearing a Smile.

A North Carolina cotton manufacturer found at the Waldorf yesterday was actually wearing a smile, and confessed to being engaged in making money, which most Southern cotton manufacturers who come to New York these days deny.

The visitor is F. S. Wilcox, of Tryon. Mr. Wilcox manufactures hosiery exclusively, but his selection of Tryon as a site for his factory was not because of the name. He makes cotton and silk socks and stockings only.

"Business is very good in high grade hosiery, but poor in low grades," said Mr. Wilcox. "In cotton goods generally trade is very dull. By high grade hosiery I mean socks and stockings that sell for 50 cents or more a pair."—New York Sun, the 2nd.

Mill Man Faces Embezzlement Charge.

Frank Hurley, formerly superintendent and manager of the Apex Hosiery mill, at Apex, N. C., was brought to Raleigh to answer the charge of the embezzlement of a considerable sum of money from the Apex concern. He was arrested a few days ago at Lenoir City, Tenn. Hurley formerly lived in Raleigh as superintendent of the Martin Hosiery mill, leaving here about a year ago to take the position at Apex. He disappeared from the town about a month ago and no trace of him could be found until last week, when he was located in Tennessee. In the meantime an expert accountant examined the books of the Apex company and found a shortage amounting to several hundred dollars.

Killed by Lightning.

During a severe electrical storm Monday afternoon Mrs. Delia Gordon of the Phenix Mill, of Kings Mountain, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. Her daughter, Mrs. Wallace, was severely shocked and is in a serious condition. Mrs. Gordon had just opened the door to look out at the storm when she was struck by the bolt. One of the motors in the mill was also badly damaged.

Government Expert Sent to Monaghan Mills.

Jas. L. Corbery of the Bureau of Plant Industry Department of Agriculture at Washington, arrived at the Monaghan Mills on Monday.

Mr. Corbery is sent there by the government in the interest of gardening and plant raising, and while primarily his work is among the mill villages, he will respond not only to the mill villages but the needs of the city as well.

Thursday, March 16th, 1914.

TWO MILLION DOLLAR MERGER

(Continued from page 10)

Foremost in point of size is the Pelzer Manufacturing company at Greenville, which comprises four separate plants, with 130,000 spindles.

The Watts mills at Laurens have for their president and treasurer J. Adger Smyth, Jr. The Watts mills have 42,000 spindles.

A. F. McKissick, son-in-law of Capt. Smyth, is president and treasurer of the Grendel mills at Greenwood, comprising two plants, and the Ninety-Six mills at Ninety-Six.

Capt. Smyth also controls the Belton mills at Belton and the Dunean mills, the recently organized Greenville corporation, capitalized at \$1,000,000. So far no work has been done on the last named mill, but the organization has been perfected.

Capt. Smyth last year secured large interests in the Riverside Manufacturing company and the Toxaway mills at Anderson. It is also thought that he also has holdings in some other mills at Anderson.

Capt. Smyth also holds stock in the old Reedy River mills near Greenville.

Mr. John A. Law, when seen at Spartanburg, said:

"I am not in a position to talk of that matter just at this time."

There have been rumors here several days to the effect that another mill combination was in course of formation and that several Spartanburg mills would be included in the merger.

Increased Sales to Philippines.

American cotton cloth mills sold \$1,984,536 worth of their products to the Philippines during the first nine months of 1910, against \$885,544 in the same period of 1909. However, the sale of British cotton goods in the Philippines did not decrease, being \$2,007,949 during the first nine months in 1910, against \$1,945,225 in the 1909 period.

Interurban Railway to be Pushed

The awarding last week of a contract covering all the grading, masonry and concrete culvert work for the construction at an approximate cost of \$400,000 of the electric line between Charlotte and King's Mountain, N. C., a distance of 34 miles, marks the advance in the extensive enterprises of the Dukes and their associates for the construction of a network of interurban railways through a considerable portion of the two Carolinas.

The first work to be done will be in the great cotton mill section. The contract awarded this week looks to the moving of about 1,100,000 cubic yards of material and the use of 28,000 cubic yards of concrete, and the work is to be completed by September 7.

How He Did It.

"Go emulate the busy bee,
This sage advice was given me.
So, just to try to make amends,
I went right out and stung my
friends.—Exchange.

Cotton Goods Report

Cotton Goods.

New York.—There was little change in the character of the demand for cotton goods during the past week, buyers still pursuing a very conservative policy of future commitments and producers inclining more and more to a policy of curtailment. Of the 125,000 pieces of print cloth yarn goods sold at Fall River last week 50,000 were for spot shipments, the balance futures, and curtailment of production at that centre reached 75,000 pieces.

It is not thought that prints will show any further change in price at present, although some are of the opinion that other lines of standards may eventually follow the revision in price of one house, if stocks in the hands of other printers are of sufficient size to necessitate the merchandising of these goods.

The market on gray goods presents an unchanged condition.

Bleached goods are said to be following somewhat the trend of the gray goods market, and even agents for branded lines report that they have not escaped the general quietness of the week. It is the opinion voiced by some in the market that some of the large factors on this character of merchandise may grow tired of carrying the burden of accumulating stocks that are said to be in second hands and give the trade a new scale of prices.

On export goods there were more inquiries during the past week and there was said to be an inclination on the part of many buyers to buy futures. Mills are said to be willing to meet foreign markets with some concessions on spots, but are unwilling to sell ahead at present prices. On brown and gray goods, China was said to be in the market for a very limited quantity during the week, and some business in small lots was reported to have been done with the Red Sea. South America and the West Indies were in the market during the week, and several good orders are reported to have been booked on indigo plaids.

The business on chambrays from jobbers continues in fairly good volume, but manufacturers are not buying these goods very freely at this time. On percales it is said that both jobbers and manufacturers are buying fairly well and houses that are now preparing their lines for next season are looking forward to a good business when they are opened.

A good demand is still reported on ginghams and it is evident that buyers expect a scarcity of these goods for fall from the way in which they have been ordering them. It was said by some, however, that some houses had not been inclined to sell into their spring production on account of the close price that ginghams are now selling at. The expectation that ginghams will be

scarce when the actual deliveries on these goods are made may be partially discounted by new lines that have been opened, but it is thought by some in the trade that if ginghams do prove to be as scarce as present sales indicate that they will, and prices go higher, as they will if good deliveries are not to be had, there are not a few houses which will be able to meet a demand for late delivery on these goods from their spring production.

It is the common belief of merchants that the lowest prices of the year in cotton goods will be seen in the next few weeks as they are unable to see that cotton can be much lower so that mills may benefit from it before a new crop is grown.

Print cloths, 28 in. std.	3½ to
28-inch, 64x60s	3½ to
Gray goods, 39-in 68x72	5½ to
Gray goods, 38½-in std.	5 to
Brown drills standard.s	8½ to 8½
Sheetings, south std.	8 to 8½
3-yard	7½ to
yard, 56x60	6 to 6½
Denims, 9-ounce	14 to 17
Stark, 8-ounce duck	13½ to
Hartford, 11-ounce 40-	
inch duck	17 to
Tickings, 8-ounce	13½ to
Standard fancy prints	5 to 5½
Standard ginghams	7 to
Fine dress ginghams	7½ to 9½
Kid finished cambries	4 to 4½

Weekly Cotton Statistics.

New York, March 10.—The following statistics on the movement of cotton for the week ending Friday, March 10, were compiled by the New York cotton exchange:

WEEKLY MOVEMENT.

This Yr. Last Yr.

Port receipts	73,759	78,393
Overland to mills		
and Canada	13,621	10,720
Southern mill takings (estimated)	40,000	40,000
Loss of stock at interior towns	22,389	30,716

Brought into sight for the week... 104,991 98,387

TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT.

Port receipts	7,762,810	6,177,301
Overland to mills		
and Canada	749,738	653,540
Southern mill takings (estimated)	1,680,000	1,805,000
Stock at interior towns in excess of Sept. 1	447,932	453,448

Brought into sight thus far for season... 10,640,480 9,089,287

Station Master-Porter-Clerk (to prospective passenger, who is waiting on a branch line station for a train that is much overdue). "She'll be gettin' near now, sir. Here's the engine-driver's little dog comin' down the 'line.'—Exchange.

A. M. Law & Co. F. C. Abbott & Co.

Spartanburg, S. C.

Charlotte, N. C.

BROKERS

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other Southern Securities

South Carolina and Georgia Mill Stocks.

Bid Asked

	Bid	Asked	North Carolina Mill Stocks.	Bid	Asked
Abbeville Cotton Mills	70	75	Arista	80	
Aiken Mfg. Co.	85	...	Atherton	75	
American Spinning Co.	160	...	Avon	100	
Anderson Cot. Mills pfd	90	...	Bloomfield	110	
Aragon Mills	65	...	Brookside	100	105
Arcadia Mills	100	...	Brown Mfg. Co.	95	100
Arkwright Mills	100	...	Chadwick-Hoskins	95	100
Augusta Factory, Ga.	60	65	Chadwick-Hoskins, pfd.	101	
Avondale Mills, Ala.	116	120	Clara	110	
Helton Cotton Mills	132	...	Cliffside	190	200
Brandon Mills	101	...	Cora	135	
Brogan Mills	61	...	Dilling	...	
Calhoun Mills	61	...	Eiford	125	
Capital Cotton Mills	80	85	Elmira, pfd	100	
Chiquola Mills	175	...	Erwin, pfd	101	
Clifton Mfg. Co.	101	...	Florence	120	
Clifton Mfg. Co., pfd.	100	...	Gaston	71	
Courtenay Mfg. Co.	88	95	Gibson	70	75
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	92½	100	Highland Park	200	
Cox Mfg. Company	70	...	Highland Park, pfd	101	
D. E. Converse Co.	100	...	Henrietta	170	
Clinton Cotton Mills	125	...	Kesler	140	
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	110	...	Linden	...	
Darlington Mfg. Co.	75	...	Loray, pfd	90	95
Drayton Mills	90	95	Lowell	200	
Eagle & Phenix Mills, Ga.	117	...	Lumberton	251	
Easley Cotton Mills	160	165	Mooresville	125	
Enoree Mfg. Co.	55	...	Modena	100	
Enoree Mfg. Co., pfd.	100	...	Nokomis, N. C.	200	
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	75	...	Ozark	110	
Exposition Cot. Mills, Ga.	210	...	Patterson	120	125
Fairfield Cotton Mills	70	...	Roanoke Mills	...	
Gaffney Mfg. Co.	67	...	Salisbury	136	
Gainesville C. M. Co., Ga.	80	...	Statesville Cot. Mills	100	
Glenwood Mills	140	...	Trenton, N. C.	...	
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co.	101	...	Tuscarora	110	
Glenn-L. Mfg. Co., pfd.	95	...	Washington, pfd	107½	
Gluck Mills	101	...	Washington, com	...	
Granby Cot. Mills, pfd.	38	...	Wiscasset	120	125
Graniteville Mfg. Co.	160	165	Woodlawn	103	
Greenwood Cotton Mills	57	59			
Grendel Mills	101	...			
Hamrick Mills	110	...			
Hartsville Cot. Mills	190	...			
Inman Mills	110	...			
Inman Mills, pfd	101	...			
Jackson Mills	95	...			
King, Jno. P. Mfg. Co., Ga.	85	100			
Lancaster Cotton Mills	130	...			
Lancaster Cot. Mills, pfd	98	...			
Langley Mfg. Co.	120	127			
Laurens Cot. Mills	125	...			
Limestone Cotton Mills	175	...			
Lockhart Mills	75	...			
Marlboro Mills	80	...			
Mills Mfg. Co.	100	105			
Mollohon Mfg. Co.	105	...			
Monarch Cot. Mills	105	110			
Monaghan Mills	106	...			
Newberry Cot. Mills	125	140			
Ninety-Six Mills	140	145			
Norris Cotton Mills	130	130			
Olympia Mills, 1st pfd.	90	90			
Orangeburg Mfg. Co., pfd	90	101			
Orr Cotton Mills	100	100			
Ottaray Mills	100	...			
Oconee common	100	...			
Oconee, pfd	100	...			
Pacolet Mfg. Co.	100	...			
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd	100	...			
Pelzer Mfg. Co.	102½	...			
Pickens Cotton Mills	92	98			
Piedmont Mfg. Co.	170	...			

A Theory.

Wifey—I wish you would get some of those baseball players to spend the coming summer with us.

Hubby—What for?

Wifey—The papers say they are death on flies.—Exchange.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—While some sales have been made at lower prices the situation is better than one week ago and many spinners are refusing to accept offers that do not show a profit.

A few sales of 25,000 to 50,000 pounds for future delivery have been put through and deliveries on old contracts are good.

Many dealers have been convinced that the market is touching bottom and very few care to sell short at this time.

Many of them are expecting a decided advance in prices instead of a further decline. They pin their faith in better prices, not to any marked improvement in the demand, or a steadier cotton market, but to curtailment by spinners. Distressed yarns, in the hands of spinners, have been pretty well cleaned up.

Some sales reported during the past week were: 20-2 skeins, 21 3-4 to 22 1-2 cents; 20-1 warps, 21 1-2 cents; 12-1 warps, 21 cents; 30-2 skeins, 24 to 25 cents; 8-3 warps, 20 to 20 3-4 cents; 16-3 skeins, 23 cents; 14-2 skeins 21 1-2 to 23 cents; 30-3 warps, 26 cents.

Southern Single Skeins:

8s	20	—	20	1-2
10s	20	—	21	1-2
12s	21	—	21	1-2
14s	21	—	21	1-2
16s	21	—	21	1-2
20s	22	—	—	—
26s	24	—	—	—
30s	24	—	24	1-2

WEIGHTS OF COTTON BALES.

Southern Two-Ply Skeins:

4s to 8s	20	1-2	21	
10s	21	—	—	
12s	21	—	21	1-2
14s	21	—	21	1-2
16s	21	—	21	1-2
20s	22	—	22	1-2
24s	23	—	—	—
26s	24	—	—	—
30s	24	—	24	3-4
40s	29	—	—	—
50s	36	—	—	—
60s	42	—	—	—

Secretary Hester Finds Average is 516.71 Pounds.

New Orleans, Mar. 9.—Col Hester secretary of the New Orleans cotton exchange, has just issued statements of weights of 8,398,600 bales of cotton handled at outports and across the Mississippi, Ohio and Potomac rivers overland to American manufacturers outside of the cotton belt during the months of September to February, inclusive, showing an average per bale of 516.71 against 510.52 pounds for the same period last year.

Detailed averages: Texas ports, 528.07 against 516.89 last year; Louisiana ports, 521.98 against 513.64; Alabama, 524.81 against 513.11; Georgia, 500.27 against 504.43; South Carolina, 495 against 495; North Carolina, 490 against 492; Virginia, 490 against 490; Tennessee, etc., 527.58 against 519.

These averages are based on official returns of the secretaries and superintendents of the exchanges and exports at ports.

Hiram, I hope you didn't gamble when you were in that wicked New York.

Well, I jest did, mother. I played one o' them derned slot machines until I beat it clean out of gum, by gosh.—Exchange.

Southern Single Warps:

8s	20	1-2		
10s	21	—		
12s	21	—	21	1-2
14s	21	—	21	1-2
16s	21	—	21	1-2
20s	21	—	21	1-2
24s	24	—	—	—
26s	24	—	24	—
30s	24	—	24	1-2
40s	28	1-2	29	

Southern Two-Ply Warps:

8s	21	—		
10s	21	—	21	1-2
12s	21	—	21	1-2

Excellent Location

for Establishment of Cotton Mill

At a point in South Carolina, served by three railroads, we are in position to offer site for cotton mill, and will arrange with proper parties for the subscription of one-half the stock of a large mill.

Full particulars on request to

J. W. WHITE

General Industrial Agent, Seaboard Air Line Railway
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

Progress of South Carolina.

(Continued from Page 3)

In 1870, again, the value of the product of all the mills was a million and a half; in 1900 thirty millions; in 1910 sixty-nine and a half million dollars.

The same character of growth is seen in the seed-crushing industry. In 1880, when seed sold for ten and twelve cents a bushel, there was not an active seed mill in the State. In 1882 there were three, with a total capacity for crushing 20,000 tons of seed. The close last year showed one hundred and fifteen mills operating, capitalized at four and a half million dollars, and turning out products valued at thirteen millions annually.

Water Powers.

If I were asked what has done more, perhaps, than any other one thing to stimulate cotton manufacture in my State, or upon what economic factor we chiefly rely to promote further and almost unlimited growth in that as well as in other manufactures, I should reply: "The abundance of available water-powers and the great extent to which these have been developed." South Carolina is in shape like a triangle, with its base upon the ocean, and its apex, at an elevation of twelve hundred feet, in what is called the Alpine region or the Piedmont. It has four great river systems which drain three thousand square miles of the mountains of North Carolina, drawing from springs fed by perhaps the greatest average precipitation on the continent, and which pour through the State the exhaustless energy of falling waters.

200,000 Horse Power.

A short decade ago there were only twenty-seven thousand horse power of water power developed in the State. Now there are developed more than two hundred thousand horse power, and great developments are being made. The pioneer State in the use of electrical energy generated by water power for manufacturing uses, South Carolina has now twice as many high voltage transmission lines as any other State, and is credited with one-fourth of the developed water power of the South. If all the power so developed now in the State were

harnessed to the cotton mills, the energy would be sufficient to turn six million spindles.

A Story of Progress.

And now I have told you, as briefly as I have been able to tell it, the story of my native State, necessarily confining myself to large issues and omitting a thousand details that would go to make a complete presentation. I have endeavored to tell the story conservatively, yet loyally, and with due regard to the greatness of my theme. Standing as her representative, in the midst of this notable gathering of representatives from her sister-States, reflecting upon her storied past, upon her present relative opulence as it stands out upon the background of her recent poverty, upon the solid achievements of her people who have raised her up from the ashes of ruin, and anticipating for her, with confidence, the fulfillment of our dearest hopes.

World's Visible Supply of Cotton.

New Orleans, March 10.—Secretary Hester's statement of the world's visible supply of cotton issued today shows the total visible to be 4,628,882 against 4,795,889 last week and 4,333,447 last year. Of this the total of American cotton is 3,506,882 against 3,680,880 last week and 4,018,447 last year and of all other kinds, including Egypt, Brazil, India, etc., 1,122,000 against 1,145,000 last week and 1,215,000 last year.

Just His Way.

The Sunday school class was in session in a West End church and the teacher was speaking about the saying of grace before meals. One of her boys showed by his manner that he was much in the dark as to just what the saying of grace meant.

"Why, William," she said, "doesn't your father say grace? Doesn't he say something about God or Heaven when you sit down at meals?"

"Oh, yes," was the reply, "that is he did speak of Heaven at breakfast the other morning."

"I knew it. Your father is a good man. Now tell me just what he did say."

"He said: 'For heaven's sake, kiddo, go light on the butter—it's forty cents a pound.'"—Exchange.

Thursday, March 16th, 1911.

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more power than it previously did with steam. On account of the increased production with the electric drive this is true in a great many cases; but in many other cases it is uncertain, as no accurate records of steam indications have been taken or kept. The explanation of this increase in power is simply that the production has been increased. At the time the motors are installed the speeds of the mill are readjusted and nearly always increased, the power is applied more directly to the work with less chance of slippage of belts and, above all, the speed with motor drive is much more constant.

Figs. 22 and 23 are of particular interest as showing the torsional spring in the shaft. This represents a line of shafting about 300 feet long such as is commonly found in weave rooms. Fig. 22 was taken at the driving end and Fig. 23 at the extreme other end, showing that where the original speed was excellent it was badly perturbed before reaching the end of the shaft.

Figs. 24 to 32 show speeds in a steam driven weave room. Fig. 27 is taken with the engine drive and the others are counter-belted to the shaft in Fig. 23 on one side, and to that in Fig. 32 on the other. It will be noted that the original speed which was good, has been increasingly perturbed by belting, so that the greatest variation in every case is shown on the last shaft. Figs. 33 to 41 show speed records of the same shafts driven by two large motors. It will be noted that a considerable general improvement has taken place.

(Continued Next Week)

TECHNICAL ANALYSIS IN DYEING

(Continued from page 8)

the amount of iron present are points of special importance. But erroneous conclusions may be reached by merely considering a public analyst's report when it is given without any knowledge of dyeing. To him it is only known that a water containing iron ought to be rejected, and that a hard water is not very serviceable. Yet, should the water be required for the dyeing of cotton, wool or silk from natural, alkaline or acid baths, these factors do not enter into his reckonings. But there are instances for example, in dyeing with the sulphide dyes, wherein the presence of iron in a water does not matter at all; and at a works concerned to any large extent with the production of these classes of shades this fault in the water is of slight consequence. Again, some works are concerned altogether with the dyeing of blacks, and for these the presence of iron in the water is of no consequence. A mistake that the manager or director of a works makes is that he forms his conclusions of the quality of a water from one analysis instead of from many made at different times of the year. Too much stress cannot be laid upon the value of the analyst having a good knowledge of the technology of dyeing, and upon the generally

unsatisfactory reports of the ordinary analyst.

For example, a sample of a consignment of Glauber's salt was submitted to a testing laboratory which furnished the report that the salt was quite suitable for dyeing purposes. The main use for which this salt was intended was for the dyeing of half-wools with the direct dyes from neutral baths; yet it contained 4.1 per cent. of free acid. For some purposes this quantity of free acid would be quite harmless—such as in applying certain coloring matters to wool; but for the purpose of dyeing half-wools it could exercise a very damaging influence on the cotton portion of the mixture. Numerous instances of this sort, says "Farber Zeitung," could be furnished, but those already given will serve to establish the point in favor of the dyer chemist.

He—What's a wooden wedding?

She—It's when folks have been married five years and their friends give them presents.

He—They ought to give them a pension. What sort of presents do they give them?

She—Oh, they give them all sorts of wooden things—spoons and potato mashers and rolling pins.

He—I got all those the first year I was married.—McMahon and Chappelle.

Optimism at Columbus, Ga.

There is a decided disposition on the part of leading business men to take an optimistic view of the business outlook and there are indications of renewed confidence, especially among cotton mill operators and other manufacturers here.

Throughout the winter all the big manufacturing enterprises in this section have been in operation on full time, with possibly one exception on the Alabama side, and all these plants are prospering, according to statements by their officers. It is said that the textile plants are the most prosperous of all the manufacturing industries here notwithstanding the fact that in some sections the mills are curtailing their output owing to the condition of the cotton goods market and the prevailing prices of the new material.

"Conditions are improving in our line every day," declared the superintendent of one of the leading textile plants, "and it will only be a question of a short time before we will be operating on a satisfactory basis again. In fact, we are beginning to make a little money again, and I confidently believe that the conditions governing the prices of the raw cotton and the finished material will soon adjust themselves." Questioned as to whether the mills in this section would curtail, the gentleman quoted above said that he saw no necessity for such action,

certainly not at this time."

During the winter months several of the local cotton mills, including the Eagle and Phenix Mills, have installed new machinery, which is one indication of their prosperity. Among the new mills erected in this section recently is the plant of the Meritas Mills Co., which is now in full operation. The operating of this big plant and the great annex of the Columbus Manufacturing Co., just completed, has resulted in a slight scarcity of mill hands. The places are being filled gradually, however, and it is now said by the various superintendents that they can manage to operate fairly well with the labor employed.

It is stated that several of the big mills here and one on the Alabama side have recently booked a number of large orders which will keep them busy practically throughout the spring and summer months.

—Daily Trade Record.

Education vs. Instinct.

Jacob Wendell, Jr., who plays the part of the dog in Maeterlinck's drama, was dining in a restaurant recently when a man, recognizing him as the actor, approached and said:

"Pardon me, but you take the part of the dog in 'The Blue Bird,' do you not? Of course, you don't know it, but I can really bark lots more like a dog than you."

"Well, you see," answered Wendell, "I had to learn."—Success.

Want Department

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS.

If you are needing men for any position or operatives or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell, the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** afford a good medium for advertising the fact.

We will appreciate any business of this kind that is sent us.

OUR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

The employment bureau will be made a feature of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** and we expect to perfect a system by which we can keep track of all vacancies and secure positions for our friends who are out of employment.

The cost of joining the employment bureau will be \$1.00. The large personal acquaintance of Mr. Clark, with the mill presidents and managers, tends to keep him advised of positions that will be open and will make our employment bureau effective. If you are out of a job or are seeking a better one the employment bureau of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** offers you an opportunity at a very small cost.

AGENTS WANTED.

We want agents at every cotton mill in the South and are paying liberal commissions for such work. We expect to push our circulation and a live man can make a neat sum by simply canvassing his mill.

The Southern Textile Bulletin is already a popular journal and at the low subscription price of \$1.00 per year is selling readily. Write us for details.

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Charlotte, N. C.

GINGHAM MILL WANTED.

A northern man with strong financial backing wishes to purchase a gingham mill in the South or purchase the controlling interest in one. Mill must be in good repair and in operation. Address, **Gingham Mill**, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

WANT POSITION AS SUPERINTENDENT or assistant superintendent. Have had ten years of actual experience and have diploma of correspondence course. Can handle a mill on either plain or fancy weaving. Good references. Address No. 4.

WANT POSITION AS SUPERINTENDENT or carder and spinning in North Carolina or South Carolina. Twenty years experience. Married; sober and attend strictly to business. Good references. Address No. 5.

WANT POSITION AS SUPERINTENDENT at not less than \$2,000. Nine years experience as superintendent. Married; age 43. Now employed, but wish to change. Satisfactory references. Address No. 1.

WANT POSITION AS SUPERINTENDENT or as carder in large mill. Have had long experience and can get results. Now employed. Best of references. Address No. 2.

WANT POSITION AS SUPERINTENDENT. Married. Age 36. Sober, 16 years experience as carder and spinner. 4 years with present mill as superintendent. Good references. Address No. 3.

WANT POSITION AS SUPERINTENDENT. Had long experience on many lines of goods and can get quality and production. Sober and reliable. Address No. 6.

WANTED—Position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience and can give best of references. Have handled large rooms satisfactorily. Address No. 7.

WANTED—Position as carder. Have had ten years experience and have handled large rooms satisfactorily. Can give good references. Address No. 8.

Something to Keep His Spirits Up.

One night a couple of traveling salesmen arrived in a small Kansas town and found the hotel crowded. Not a room was to be had.

"I hate to discommodate you, gents," said the hotel proprietor, "but even the pool table's occupied. But say, see that old church across the street? I bought it to build a new hotel on the site. If you don't mind, you can go over there and sleep in the pews. They're upholstered, and they ain't had sleepin' at all."

The tired pair decided to try it. About one o'clock in the morning the hotel proprietor was awakened by the loud clanging of the church bell. He got up, roused the porter, and told him to hurry over to find out the trouble. In a few moments the porter came back.

"Well?" asked the owner excitedly, "Party in pew 26 wants a gingham," was the answer.—Ex.

Just As He Thought.

A small boy was reciting in a geography class. The teacher was trying to teach him the points of the compass.

She exclaimed: "On your right is the east, your left the west, and in front of you is the north. Now what is behind you?"

The boy studied a moment, then puckered up his face and bawled: "Knew it. I told man you'd see the patch on my pants."—Harper's.

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THE BLUE BOOK—Davidson & Co.—A Textile Directory of the United States and Canada. A new book every year. Office edition \$4.00, Travelers' edition, \$3.00.

AMERICAN REPORTS AND DIRECTORY OF TEXTILE MANUFACTURERS—Docham—The 44th Annual Edition for the year 1910. 600 pages, handsomely bound, \$5.00.

COTTON MILL PROCESS AND CALCULATIONS—D. A. Tompkins—An elementary treatise for textile schools and home study, covering in a very instructive manner all the processes of cotton manufacture. Illustrated throughout with original drawings, \$5.00.

COTTON MILL COMMERCIAL FEATURES—D. A. Tompkins—A very complete work of general information for all interested in cotton manufacturing, \$5.00.

TEXTILE CALCULATIONS—Posselt—A complete guide to calculations relating to the construction of all kinds of yarns and fabrics, the analysis of cloth, speed, power and belt calculations, 186 pages, illustrated, \$2.00.

PRACTICAL COTTON CALCULATIONS—Whitworth—A text book of practical cotton yarn, cloth and general mill calculations, \$1.25.

PRACTICAL CARDER—James A. Greer—A brief but comprehensive treatise on the art and science of carding, \$1.00.

CARDING AND SPINNING—G. F. Ivey—A condensed treatise on cotton carding and spinning, over 200 pages, \$1.25.

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TEXTILE CHEMISTRY AND DYEING—By Louis A. Onley, head of Textile Chemistry and Dyeing, Lowell Textile School, 230 pages, 80 illustrations, \$3.50.

TEXTILE DESIGN—By Fenwick Umpleby, Head of Department of Textile Design, Lowell Textile School, 275 pages, 340 illustrations, \$3.50.

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CLOTH EXAMINING FOR WAREHOUSEMEN AND OTHERS—A handy book for men interested in Cotton Cloth Examining, \$1.00.

HUMIDIFICATION AND HYGROMETRY—Winward—A large amount of practical information on humidification and hygrometry, \$1.50.

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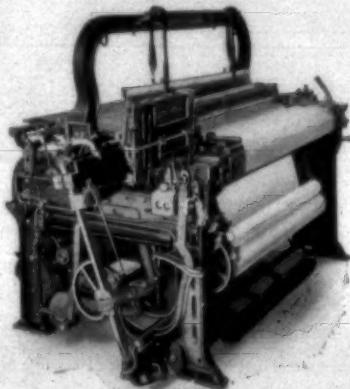
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